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EXAMINER
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KURR, JASON RICHARD

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2615

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :8/5/05 10/27/05  
7/17/06 9/11/06.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Manlove et al (US 4,959,859).

With respect to claim 1, Manlove discloses a separation adjustment circuit (fig.1) for adjusting an intensity ratio between a sum signal and a difference signal in a stereo composite signal and for increasing a separation degree between a stereo right signal and a stereo left signal (col.1 ln.47-62), comprising: a sum signal retrieving unit (fig.1 #14) retrieving a sum signal from the composite signal; a difference signal retrieving unit (fig.1 #16) retrieving a difference signal from the stereo composite signal; a mixing unit (fig.1 #16) mixing the sum signal and the difference signal, thereby obtaining a stereo right signal and a stereo left signal (col.2 ln.17-20); a first adjustment unit (fig.1 #18) adjusting a current amount that flows in the sum signal retrieving unit or the difference signal retrieving unit and adjusting an intensity of the sum signal or an intensity of the difference signal (col.2 ln.21-32, col.3 ln.15-46); and a generation unit (fig.1 #20) generating a control signal for controlling an adjustment operation of the first adjustment unit (col.2 ln.32-38).

With respect to claim 2, Manlove discloses the separation adjustment circuit according to claim 1; wherein the first adjustment unit comprises a plurality of transistors (fig.2 #44,46,48,50) and a selection unit (fig.2 #38) selecting the plurality of transistors based on the control signal, and it adjusts an intensity of the sum signal or an intensity of the difference signal based on a total current amount of the transistors selected by the selection unit (col.3 ln.34-45).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manlove et al (US 4,959,859) in view of Ohsawa (US 4,049,918).

With respect to claim 3, Manlove discloses the separation adjustment circuit according to claim 1, however does not disclose expressly wherein the circuit further comprises a resistance connected to the output stage, and a second adjustment unit connected in parallel to the resistance.

Ohsawa discloses a circuit for the control of separation between left and right channels (col.3 ln.65-68, col.4 ln.1-7) wherein a resistance (fig.3 "resistance connecting nodes P1 and P2") is connected to an output stage of the circuit; and an adjustment unit

(fig.3 #5) being connected to the resistance in parallel and adjusting a current amount flowing in the resistance (col.4 ln.60-68).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the separation control circuit of Ohsawa as a second adjustment circuit on the output stage of the invention of Manlove.

The motivation for using the separation control circuit on the output of Manlove's would have been to allow a user to manually adjust the degree of separation between the audio channels hence giving a skilled user more control of the output signals.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manlove et al (US 4,959,859) in view of Ishiguro et al (US 4,972,482).

With respect to claim 4, Manlove discloses the separation adjustment circuit according to claim 1, however does not disclose expressly wherein the control signal is generated based on a separation degree between a stereo right signal and a stereo left signal that are outputted from the separation adjustment circuit.

Ishiguro discloses a separation adjustment circuit (fig.7) wherein a control signal (fig.7 "output of #56) is generated based on a separation degree between a stereo right signal and a stereo left signal (fig.7 #46,47) that are outputted from the separation adjustment circuit (col.10 ln.6-30).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the feedback circuit of Ishiguro to update the control signal supplied by the generation unit of Manlove.

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The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the system of Manlove with an accurate readjustment signal in order to update the adjustment unit. This would provide the system with information to maximize the degree of separation between the right and left channels.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Shimizu (US 4,607,381) discloses a signal mixing circuit with channel separation.

Taira (US 6,535,608 B1) discloses a stereo broadcast receiving device with channel separation.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason R. Kurr whose telephone number is (571) 272-0552. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 10:00am to 6:30pm.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivian Chin can be reached on (571) 273-8300. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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JK

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